Pills * * * For Skin Purification, * * * For Pallor, Weakness and Nervousness, * * * For Sick Headache, Indigestion * * * Digestive * * * For * * * Chills and Grip."

On December 20, 1930, the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass., having withdrawn its claim and answer and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17859. Misbranding of Amogen tablets. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Amogen tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25311. I. S. No. 713. S. No. 3565.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Amogen tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three dozen bottles of Amogen tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Amogen Co., San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Antonio, Tex., on or about October 11, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calomel and extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug and a mydriatic drug.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, and similar statements in Spanish, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Indigestion * * * for the Liver;" (circular) "Headache * * * Indigestion * * * Influenza, La Grippe * * * Kidney and Liver Troubles, Malaria Conditions, Sores in Mouth, Loss of Appetite."

On December 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17860. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir potassium bromide, tincture nux vomica, tincture digitalis, sodium salicylate tablets, and phenolphthalein tablets. U. S. v. Brewer & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $500. (F. & D. No. 25006. I. S. Nos. 02430, 02431, 02435, 02559, 05741.)

Examination of the herein-described drugs showed the following results: The elixir potassium bromide contained less potassium bromide than required by the National Formulary; the tincture nux vomica contained more of the alkaloids of nux vomica than the maximum prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia; the tincture digitalis had a lower potency than required by the pharmacopoeia; and the sodium salicylate tablets and the phenolphthalein tablets contained smaller amounts of the respective drugs than declared on the labels.

On September 30, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Brewer & Co. (Inc.), a corporation, Worcester, Mass., alleging shipments by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, on or about August 25, 1928, of a quantity of tincture nux vomica; on or about September 5, 1928, of a quantity of elixir potassium bromide and sodium salicylate tablets; on or about October 19, 1928, of a quantity of phenolphthalein tablets; and on or about November 13, 1928, of a quantity of tincture digitalis. which said drugs were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part as set out below.

Adulteration of the elixir potassium bromide was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary,

and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary official at the time of investigation, in that it contained less than 10 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, namely, not more than 3.927 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, equivalent to 68.84 grams per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the said formulary provides that the article should contain, in each 1,000 cubic centimeters 175 grams of potassium bromide, equivalent to 10 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, and the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the elixir potassium bromide was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Elixir Potassium Bromide N. F." and "Each Fluid-Drachm Contains Potassium Bromide 10 Grains," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it yielded more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.495 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that each 100 cubic centimeters of the article should yield not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the said tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Nux Vomica (Tincture Nucis Vomicae U. S. P.)" and "100 cc. of Tincture of Nux Vomica yields not * * * more than 0.263 Gm. of the Alkaloids of Nux Vomica," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the tincture digitalis was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it had a minimum systolic dose of more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter, namely, not less than 0.016 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the article should have a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be tincture digitalis which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia, that the said article, when injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog, had a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, whereas it did not conform with the said pharmacopoeia, and when injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog, had a minimum systolic dose of more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter, to wit, not less than 0.016 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog.

Misbranding of the said tincture digitalis was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P. X" and "Injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog has a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeters * * * for each Gm. of body weight of frog," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the sodium salicylate tablets and the phenolphthalein tablets was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the said tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of sodium salicylate, or 2 grains of phenolphthalein, as the case might be, whereas the said sodium salicylate tablets contained less than 5 grains of sodium salicylate, namely, not more than 4.336 grains of sodium salicylate each, and the said phenolphthalein tablets contained less than 2 grains of phenolphthalein, namely, not more than 1.722 grains of phenolphthalein.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Sodium Salicylate 5 Grains" and "Tablets * * *

Phenolphthalein 2 grains," borne on the labels of the bottles containing the respective articles, were false and misleading.

On November 24, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17861. Misbranding of Coloni-Compound. U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Coloni-Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25237. I. S. No. 213. S. No. 3513.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Coloni-Compound, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained less alcohol than declared on the label, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Coloni-Compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Coloni Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including valerian, alcohol (17.6 per cent), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, together with several circulars in the Spanish language containing similar statements, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle labels) "A prescription of proven merit in the treatment of irregularities commonly referred to as female troubles. A uterine tonic and [on carton only "efficient"] regulator indicated particularly in menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, cramps, colic, backache, and congestion. * * * an ideal uterine tonic and regulator for nervous, weak, run-down women and girls reaching puberty, to relieve congestion. A reconstructive tonic and potent builder, intended to aid assimilation and proper function of the digestive system, which is essential to maintaining normal action of the body;" (bottle only) "When fatigued, in cramps or colic, a tablespoonful." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton, "Alcohol 22%," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the declaration of alcohol was incorrect.

On January 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17862. Misbranding of Radumac. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Radumac. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25097. I. S. No. 448. S. No. 3383.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Radumac or Radiumac, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Radumac at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Radumac Mineral Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a water solution of aluminum sulphate, iron sulphate, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sulphuric acid.